

Large Supply of Hog Feed Available

The farmers of Canada and the United States are asked to do their utmost to increase the production of hogs in order to relieve the critical situation in regard to the shortage of meat and fats in Great Britain, France and Italy, there being a shortage of 32,425,000 hogs in Europe.

Government Co-operation

The Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments are co-operating in every way possible to bring the gravity of the situation before the farmers of Canada and to safeguard the producers from loss in the undertaking.

Bran and Shorts

By licensing the Flour Mills, the Government allows a profit of but 25 cents a barrel on the flour only—the bran and the shorts are to be sold at cost, which ensures the farmer getting this feed at a moderate price.

Steps have also been taken to prevent the adulteration of bran and shorts.

United States Corn

The United States has the greatest corn crop in her history—more than 600,000,000 bushels in excess of 1916 and nearly 250,000,000 bushels more than the bumper crop of 1915. The United States will have a large surplus for export which will be available to Canadian producers.

Because of the shortage of the 1916 crop, and to prevent speculation, the United States has sold its corn under license.

The licensing system will not likely be used in connection with the 1917 crop which will be on the market about the middle of December, but the United States Government will exercise some form of control that will prevent speculation.

In the meantime, anyone in Canada can import American corn for any legitimate purpose, such as for feed, by obtaining a license. Application for license is made through the Canadian Food Controller.

World Shortage of Meat

The world shortage of meat indicates security as to the market. The depletion of the herds of animals in Europe is proceeding with increased rapidity, there now being 115,000,000 less animals in Europe than before the war.

Allies Killing Animals

On account of the scarcity of ocean tonnage the Allies are adopting the policy of slaughtering their animals to save the space on the ships occupied by the grain hitherto imported for feeding these animals. They prefer to import bacon rather than to produce it, because a given weight of bacon occupies very much less space on board ship than would be required to accommodate the grain it would be necessary to import for the production of hogs.

The Government of Canada is making arrangements to control the spread between the price received by the grower and the price paid by the consumer. The producer will be assured his fair share of the price paid by the consumer.

Bought Through One Channel

The buying of the meat for the Allies will all be done by the one Commission representing the Allies which will be an influence in stabilizing the market and preventing wide fluctuations in price.

The Allies are dependent upon Canada and the United States to save the meat situation in Europe. Many shops in Britain have no bacon at all for sale—and for some months past the rising price of bacon has been simultaneous with deterioration in quality, indicating an increasing and general scarcity of this commodity.

United States Committed

The United States has committed itself to increase its hog production by 25 per cent in 1918.

The determination and fighting spirit of the heroic Canadian troops in Flanders is one example of what Canadians can do when called upon. The appeal is to Canada as well as to the United States to provide the boys in the trenches with their daily ration of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bacon per man, and to supply the women and children of Great Britain, France and Italy with the food they so urgently need.

SAVE THE YOUNG SOWS

Their progeny will be a vital factor in winning the war. A young sow slaughtered now will only produce about 150 lbs. of meat. One litter will yield many times that quantity.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

**LIVE STOCK BRANCH
OTTAWA**